

Ateneo de Manila University

Archīum Ateneo

---

We Forum

Special Collections

---

1-1979

## We Forum, vol ii No.39

Jose Burgos, Jr.

Follow this and additional works at: <https://archium.ateneo.edu/we-forum>



Part of the [Social and Behavioral Sciences Commons](#)

---

### Recommended Citation

Burgos, Jr., Jose, "We Forum, vol ii No.39" (1979). *We Forum*. 3.  
<https://archium.ateneo.edu/we-forum/3>

This News Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Special Collections at Archīum Ateneo. It has been accepted for inclusion in We Forum by an authorized administrator of Archīum Ateneo. For more information, please contact [oadrcw.ls@ateneo.edu](mailto:oadrcw.ls@ateneo.edu).

# WE

FOR THE YOUNG FILIPINO

THE NATIONAL WEEKLY  
FORUM OF FREE EXPRESSION

FOR THE WEEK JAN. 20-26, 1979

VOL. II NO. 39 \* 50 CVOS. IN METRO MANILA

\$7.78-B FOREIGN DEBTS

## The nation's burden

by TITO GUINGONA

Looking back to the past, the leader of a developing country once said, "What we could not earn, we borrowed; what we could not pay for, we borrowed; what we could not borrow, we restructured and reborrowed — for we believed borrowing to be the vital key. Now we know better; it can make or break — and it is fast breaking us."

### IBP bill sets date of polls

Opposition Assemblyman Reuben Canoy of Mindanao Alliance has introduced a bill in the Interim Batasang Pambansa which would authorize the holding of local elections not later than June 15.

At the same time, a resolution was filed urging the speedy enactment of the Local Government Code not later than April this year. Under the constitution, local elections can only be held after this Code is enacted.

(Page 2, please)

Since we already have one of the biggest external debts for a nation like ours, it seems pertinent to assess not only the size of this ever-growing indebtedness but also — that which is more vital — the directions these loans take and consequent capacity to pay them back.

In 1971, our external debt stood at less than one billion dollars. Today government figures say it has soared to 7.8 billion dollars. The International Monetary Fund report of October 17, 1978 however states that since the end of 1977, when external debt stood at 7.5 billion, an additional 1.45 billion had already been allocated for 1978 thereby increasing the total indebtedness to 8.6 billion dollars. In pesos that would mean over 63 billions.

Is this good or bad? Where does the money go? Can we pay? How? At what price?

Like personal loans, our foreign indebtedness can be good or bad. Good if applied usefully, bad if recklessly. And like most

(Page 6, please)



WINSOME — Seventeen-year-old Model de Leon is a student of the La Consolacion College, Manila, and was recently selected as one of the Triumph beauties.

## We are authorized to publish

We would like to remind the general public, particularly our news dealers and agents that WE is authorized to publish as a weekly newspaper nation-wide, as per Certificate of Registration No. 387 issued by the Philippine Council for Print Media dated March 18, 1977.

We are constrained to issue this statement because of persistent reports reaching us that certain persons who claim to be either from Malacanang or the Armed Forces of the Philippines have been threatening our news dealers to refrain from selling WE to the public.

For everybody's information and guidance, the PCPM, the country's newspaper licensing body, approved our application to

We strictly followed all the Council's requirements. In fact, we even sought the PCPM's approval to change our size of publication from the original 8" x 11" to our present tabloid format.

WE's trade name was also registered originally put out a fortnightly newspaper last February 14, 1977—about four months after we filed our application. Our maiden issue came off the press on May 1, 1977 on a twice-a-week frequency until April 28 of the same year when we started coming out as a weekly — again, after the same Council approved our application for change of frequency.

(Page 2, please)

## FL says no polls for Metro M'la

The First Lady and Metropolitan Manila Governor Imelda Romualdez Marcos was reported to have categorically declared that there will be no election of local officials in the four cities and 13 municipalities comprising Metro Manila.

Mrs. Marcos, who is also Minister of Human Settlements, made the disclosure during her meeting with the 17 mayors and Metro Manila Commission action officers in Malacanang two weeks ago.

The announcement is expected to draw protests from the opposition which has been demanding for local elections not only in



Mrs. MARCOS

Metro Manila but throughout the country, as well.

Majority of the Metro Manila mayors have been

(Page 2, please)

## Publishers' row goes to editorial page

The seeming rift between two giant newspaper publisher-friends of President Marcos has spilled over to their editorial pages.

Protagonists are Brig. Gen. Hans Menzi, one-time aide-de-camp of Mar-

cos and publisher of the leading *Bulletin Today*, and the President's own brother-in-law, Leyte Gov. Benjamin "Kokoy" Romualdez, undercover publisher-owner of *Times Journal*, also a daily.

While both have been

(Page 7, please)

### SHORT STORY

## THE DICTATOR

By ANGEL ROMASANTA

### 2. My Grandfather, The Subversive

My grandfather, the subversive, was one of those who had to go up the stairs of this house. He had sought and helped in the overthrow of the foreign power ruling the country during his time. The overthrow was accomplished, and the land after centuries of colonization was free. But another race of white people came from the north bearing books and guns — the first for conditioning the natives' minds to looking up to them as God's apos-

tles, and the latter for those who wouldn't let themselves be so conditioned.

My Lolo sat in the terrace overlooking the raging sea while news came, one after the other, of towns, provinces, regions falling into the grasp of the white giants from the north. They were now moving across his own province, soon they would come charging through that narrow

(Page 2, please)

### College Editors Speak --

## Dismantle U.S. bases

Below is a pooled editorial issued last week by the College Editors' Guild (Metro Manila Chapter) on the US military bases issue.

The recently concluded agreement between the Philippine and the US governments regarding the American military bases in the Philippines reaffirms American neo-colonial interests in the country and secures for the military bases the martial law regime's approval and support.

Five major points were agreed upon: the reaffirmation of Philippine sovereignty on US bases; the appointment of a Filipino base commander; the re-

duction of the areas now occupied by the US bases; the assumption by Filipino troops of responsibility of providing security for the

(Page 7, please)

## Anti-US bases body formed

"Anti-bases committees" to disseminate information on the implications of the new bases accord have been organized

(Page 2, please)

### SPEAK UP

## Should we hold polls?

Should local elections be held in 1979? This is the current question foremost in the minds of the people particularly in Metro Manila. Since the last local elections in 1971, all elective municipal, city and provincial officials have been "overstaying" in their respective offices. To feel the pulse of our readers, WE is again conducting an informal survey to find out how the public reacts to the immediate holding of elections. Respondents are requested to fill the coupon below and send it to us either through the mails or by personally dropping in our WE offices in Manila and Quezon City. Additional comments on the issue will be appreciated. Relevant comments will be subsequently published in our "Speak Up!" column.

### WE SURVEY COUPON

I am in favor of the immediate holding of local elections, i.e., municipal, city and provincial levels.

I am not in favor of the immediate holding of local elections.

## At a glance • At a glance

\* DISAPPOINTMENT OVER RIZAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS CONFERENCE

P. 5



## FL SAYS NO POLLS

(from page 1)

"overstaying" in their posts since the last local elections were held in 1971. Two of them, however, were appointed to their present position, namely: Quezon City Mayor Adenao S. Rodriguez and Caloocan City Acting Mayor Virgilio P. Robles.

With the announcement, all the city and town mayors will continue in their present jobs as executive officers of their respective communities under the MMC and as implementors of the governor's 11-point management program in the National Capital Region.

Even Mandaluyong Mayor Renato Lopez, who is stricken with lung cancer, will stay on in his post. Mrs. Marcos gave orders during the meeting for the mayor to be sent to Houston Texas, for medical treatment.

The First Lady's statement was taken to mean that the commission type of government will continue in Metro Manila.

It is certain, however, that the commission type as provided for in PD 824 will be amended. Mrs. Marcos was reported to have asked Metro Manila Assemblyman Ronaldo Zamora and MMC Action Officer for Finance Silvestre Sarmiento to study changes in the set-up to make it conform to conditions peculiar to Metro Manila.

There are proposals to enlarge the Metro Manila Commission from its present composition as spelled out in PD 824. Under this decree, the commission has five members: one chairman and governor; one vice-chairman and vice-governor; and three commissioners for operations, planning and finance.

Under the proposed set-up, the commission would be enlarged to accommodate all the 17 mayors and representatives from the youth, from industry and from labor. The position of vice-chairman would be eliminated and in its stead, an additional commissio-

ner for administration would come in.

A variant to this line-up would reduce the number of mayors to eight (four city mayors and four town mayors) representing the four districts. In addition, four Metro Manila assemblymen would come in from the four districts of Metropolitan Manila.

Whether the assemblymen should enter the picture or not has given rise to a controversy between the mayors and the assemblymen of Metro Manila.

## WE ARE Authorized

(from page 1)

with the Bureau of Domestic Trade (No. 22146) on November 29, 1976.

It is obvious that certain forces are out to stop WE from continuing its crusade for human rights and freedom and its constant stand against graft and corruption, abusive public officials and the general oppression haunting every Filipino under martial law.

On this occasion we would like to reiterate our commitment to free expression and the preservation and promotion of our individual rights. We will continue to strive for the truth, no matter who gets hurt.

We will struggle to "seek and live the truth and share a vision". No matter the cost.

## IBP BILL

(from page 1)

Canoy noted that there is a clamor for a change of local executives — a "clamor that can no longer be ignored."

Affected officials once local elections are held are some 250,000 barangay chairmen, 28,000 sangguniang bayan members, 1,470 municipal mayors, 60 city mayors and 72 provincial governors.



PHILIPPINE COUNCIL FOR PRINT MEDIA

MANILA

## Certificate of Registration

No. 387

To whom these presents may come, Greetings:

This is to certify that

Jose Burgos, Jr.  
19 ROAD 3, PRODU, QUEZON CITY

had on the 22nd day of Nov., 1976 presented before the Philippine Council for Print Media an application for the registration of

## WE (FOR THE YOUNG FILIPINO)

and having complied with all the requirements for such registration, this office, on the 18th day of Mar., 1979 duly registered said name and gave the Publisher authority to publish, subject to the Guidelines and the Rules and Regulations promulgated by the Council pursuant to Presidential Decree No. 576, and subject further to the condition of non-transferability of said authority without prior Council approval. This registration expires on the 31st day of Dec., 1979, unless sooner revoked by the Council for valid reasons.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands and caused the seal of the Philippine Council for Print Media to be affixed at the City of Manila, Philippines, this 18th day of Mar., in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and seventy-nine (79)



BRIG. GEN. H. M. MENZI

Chairman

R. M. Mendoza  
Executive Director

AUTHORITY— Above is a facsimile of WE's Certificate of Registration No. 387, authorizing us to publish this newspaper. The Certificate is signed by Brig. Gen. Hans M. Menzi, PCPM Chairman and Roberto M. Mendoza, Council executive director.

## THE DICTATOR

(from page 1)

pass between the mountains. He cursed and roared in his black sillon carved with grinning devils and cherubs. Me cago un diez, if he'd let those bastards build garrisons in his town newly rid of Castilian ones. He gathered his men around him, and with his black eyes gleaming and intense under drooping silver eyebrows, told them of how the bridge, then called an insignificant saint's name, must be the spot where they should make a stand. The question at once raised was one of arms. The invaders were rich and they had modern weapons, how could they be faced with one-shot fusiles and native bolos? Then Lolo heartened them by telling them where arms could be bought, the most mo-

dern and plenty, enough to arm a mighty army that could fight ardently to thrust the invaders back into the sea from where they came. The town, then eventually the whole province, could serve as a rallying point and sanctuary of the beleaguered revolutionary army. But a large sum of money was needed and the men looked at him expectantly. No one in town was more in the position of being able to secure such a sum than he, and since he had broached the idea, it naturally followed he could procure it. Lolo and a delegation went to see Parillo at his house.

"Parillo, lend me this sum of money and as pledge: Kamandag, my ancestral farm. And Lolo pushed towards him a slip of paper where figures were written.

"Senor General, that's large sum of money."

"Yes, that I know, but everybody knows the crow cannot fly the breath or length of Kamandag!"

"Yes, but it is teeming with tulisanes, so that the tenants refuse to stay there, it is therefore worthless, Senor General."

"Me cago un diez! Have you no love for your country?"

"That is only for caballeros like you, and you know I am no caballero when it comes to business, Senor General."

"Carajo! And how about these people with me they hang on your words, they are pleading to you, and it is not a fiesta they are expecting on that bridge."

"Business is business, Senor General, I'm sorry if I can't bear to part with such a large sum of money for a clearly unprofitable enterprise."

So that on the day that the tall white men came

## 'Fast Freeze' techniques have other valuable uses

by BERNARDO B. PAGUIO

Originally used for complex surgery like brain operation, the "fast-freeze" techniques today are proving valuable for such problems as warts, unsightly birthmarks, cold sores and even chronic nasal stuffiness.

For an adult or child with a disfiguring skin problem, cryosurgery's ability to remove blemishes quickly, often without a trace, is a special blessing. In some conditions such as acne, the "freeze cure" may prevent or even remove scarring.

Dr. Gloria F. Graham of Wilson, North Carolina, has reported significant results in acne patients receiving five-to-10-second sprays of liquid nitrogen. Within two to three days, the pustules and papules were gone in 39 patients, in eight other patients, clearing took three to four days; in two others, four to five days.

Moreover, the freezing treatment apparently helps avoid cystic acne, a severe inflamed kind that often leaves scars.

Dr. Graham said she has not seen cystic acne develop in a patient since she started using cryosurgery. When scars already deve-

loped, she said, freezing may improve their appearance greatly.

Impressed with the freezing treatment, Dr. Roger H. Steward, a military physician at Fort Bragg in North Carolina, was quoted as saying: "I have not seen the scarring which often accompanies incision and drainage. For the patient, there is less pain... no bleeding, swelling; or plastic strips on the face when leaving the office."

At the University of Illinois where about 75 students turn up each week at the campus health service to have their warts removed, Dr. Laurence M. Hursh uses a penlike device which can be cooled with liquid nitrogen to sub-zero temperatures. Applied on a wart for three to six minutes at a time, the device kills the wart-causing viruses, producing so little discomfort that anesthesia is not needed.

Unsightly birthmarks may also be removed effectively by cryosurgery. Sprayed with liquid nitrogen for 90 seconds, even an extensive nevus disappears, and the cosmetic result is excellent, says Dr. S. A. Zaccarian of the Boston University School of Medicine.

One of the newest uses for cryosurgery is in the treatment of hemorrhoids. Dr. James Barron of Boca Raton, Florida, has reported advances in this field.

The "freeze cure" is now being used as an outpatient or doctor's office procedure for many nasal problems. Dr. James M. Ozenberger, of the Yale University School of Medicine has reported that cryosurgery is effective in cases of nasal allergy for removing polyps and diseased nasal membrane. It works well, too, in removing nasal tumors and in overcoming nasal hemorrhages.

The procedure also has turned out to be valuable for chronic rhinitis with its obstruction and excess secretion often called "catarrh" or "postnasal drip."

Another new use is in removing the white patches, technically called leukoplakia, on the inside lining of cheeks, tongue and gums. Often developing in the mouth of smokers and heavy drinkers, the patches are usually benign, but about 10% are premalignant and must be removed to avoid cancer.

When removal is needed, a liquid nitrogen spray for 10 to 15 seconds is all it takes, according to Dr. Richard L. Goode of Stanford University. In every patient receiving the simple office treatment, the patches were eradicated and replaced with normal mucous membrane.

Dr. Avery S. Krashen, a Chicago dentist, has found the value of cryosurgery for cold sores. Produced by a virus, the painful sore usually subside in about two weeks. But these can recur many times and may be particularly severe in children.

## ANTI US BASES

(from page 1)

by student groups in the university belt and other areas in Metro Manila.

Each headed by an area coordinator, the teams were formed in response to an invitation made by CLUP stalwarts Ex-senator Jose W. Diokno and Alejandro Lichauco during a symposium on the US military bases at the UP recently.

In the symposium, Diokno outlined the political, economic and social disadvantages of retaining bases, and called for a united effort to inform the people of these.

Lichauco on the other hand stressed the grave danger which the Philippines faces with the reported presence of nuclear weapons in the bases.

"Imagine the horrors of having a nation of 45 million mutants. Then we can forget all about human settlements, for there will be no humans to serve, only mutants," Lichauco said.

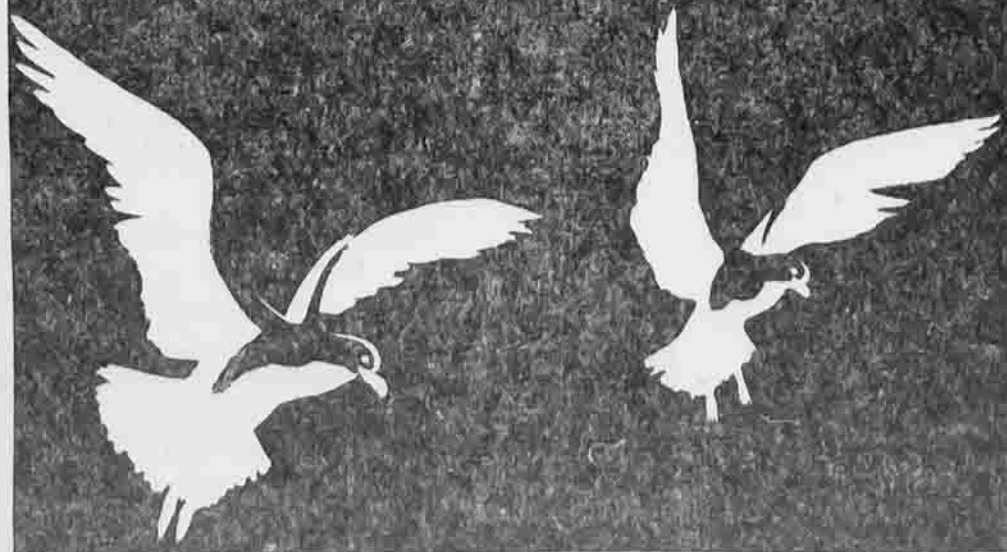
At about the same time last week, the UP League

(Page 8, please)

marching through the mountains, the bridge earned its gory name. With their glinting fire-arms, these over-fed soldiers gleefully shot down the bronzen men who sprung on them from behind trees and rocks. The serene river turned crimson with blood under the umber skies, and the townspeople maintain that day onward the bamboo trees lining the shores assumed its drooping, mourning position.

(Page 7, please)

In every living thing,  
There is a spirit  
to be free





# METRO MANILA NEWS



## Casino tax: for projects

The sum of P225-million corresponding to the five percent share of the Metro Manila Commission from the gross revenue of the Manila Bay Floating Casino last year will help fund several development projects of the MMC this year, according to a dispatch of the Philippine News Agency.

Release of the money was asked by the Metro Manila Commission in a letter sent to the Bureau of the Treasury recently. The amount will practically double the commission's budgetary outlay for the entire year of 1979.

Under PD 1067, the five percent tax on the gross revenue of the gambling ship riding at anchor at the Manila Bay accrues to the Metro Manila Commission, to be utilized in its developmental projects.

The floating casino started its business in January of 1976. It is operated by the Manila Bay Enterprises, Inc. which also operates a gambling casino at the Pines Hotel in Baguio City and another floating casino off Pier 1 in Cebu City.

However, under PD 1399, the projects to be funded out of the tax collections from the casinos have been expanded to include those in other areas of the country.

### 13th MONTH PAY TO COA WORKERS

Personnel of the auditing departments in the four Metro Manila cities are scheduled to receive their 13th month pay this week following the approval of the grant of the benefit by Chairman Francisco Tantuico, Jr. of the Commission on Audit.

COA approval was contained in an endorsement to Manila City Auditor Arturo Uy who had requested that auditing employees of Manila be allowed to receive the benefit being extended to them by Mayor Ramon D. Bagatsing.

Uy pointed out that since auditing personnel, although classified as "national employees", are working exclusively for the city government, they should be entitled to the same privileges as are given to those in the city government payroll.

There are about 250 officials and employees of the Commission on Audit assigned to the auditing departments of Manila, Quezon City, Caloocan City and Pasay City.

### SPORTS CENTER TO BE ERECTED

PASAY CITY—Mayor Pablo Cuneta has disclosed plans to erect a sports center which will cost from P4 to P5-million.

He said that the center will be located inside the Derham Park, between Roxas Blvd. and F. B. Harrison, but if even a portion of the 7.8-hectare U.S. Seafont could be turned over to the Philippine government, he will request Metro Manila Gov. Imelda R. Marcos to allow the proposed sports center to be erected there. Under the plans already drawn up, the sports center will contain three tennis courts, basketball court, volleyball court, sipa court, and a stage where cultural presentations could be exhibited, the mayor disclosed.

He said that he plans to start the construction of the sports complex as soon as possible so that it could be completed by June 30 this year. This will enable the city to inaugurate the structure and offer it to Mrs. Marcos on her birthday on July 2.

### GREENERY IN M'L'S ROOFTOPS

MANILA — Mayor Ramon D. Bagatsing has announced that he would require owners of multi-storey buildings to plant their rooftops with greenery to help improve the ecological balance in the city's environment.

The city executive made the announcement at a meeting held with City Hall department heads during which they discussed the developmental projects geared to provide the eleven basic needs of human settlements, as enunciated by the First Lady and Human Settlements Minister, Imelda Romualdez Marcos.

These basic needs are water, power, ecological balance, economic base, sports and recreation, clothing and cottage industries, education and technology, medical services, shelter, food and mobility.

The mayor said that he intends to have all rooftops in the city "planted with greenery." He pointed out the importance of trees and plants not only to improve the city's environment but help ease the air pollution problem. Mayor Bagatsing said that the seeds and seedlings needed for the greening program are available to residents at the city's Refuse and Environmental Sanitation (RES) office.



Mayor BAGATSING

ty's Refuse and Environmental Sanitation (RES) office.

"Seed banks" are presently being maintained by the RES and the Parks Development Authority (PDA) specifically for the citywide greening program.

### QUESTION OVER RECLAMATION AREA

PASAY CITY — City Hall officials are calling upon the Interim Batasang Pambansa to delineate the exact boundaries of the Manila Bay reclamation area with respect to the localities on which it abuts in order to preclude boundary disputes among Manila, Pasay City, Parañaque and Las Piñas.

They point out that in the absence of a law, no one can say which portions of the man-made land fall under the jurisdiction of any of the four local government units.

There is even the possibility that the entire reclaimed area may be constituted into a separate and distinct city with its own governmental system.

The need to define the boundaries has become a problem between Manila and Pasay. At issue is the question of where the Philippine Plaza Hotel belongs — to Manila or to Pasay. This is important because the answer determines which city collects the yearly municipal license, not only of the hotel but also of the different business establishments operating inside the hotel.

The need to fix the boundaries of the vast reclaimed area is not urgent yet because the land is still undeveloped and reclamation is still incomplete. But once the place starts to be developed and

## QC's infra program to cost P16.7-M

QUEZON CITY — The 1979 infrastructure program of the city government calls for a total expenditure of P16,703,642.

According to Assistant City Engineer Celso Batalones, this year's public works program of the city government consists of the following:

- (1) Road Improvement — P6,057,242.00;
- (2) Construction of buildings — P7,563,994.00;
- (3) Park development — P2,602,820.00; and

(4) Waterworks — P110,000. P479,581.00.

The buildings to be constructed this year and their appropriations are: (a) Additional office of the city treasury; P1,600,000; (b) Mariano Marcos High School building, P2,500,000; (c) Novaliches district center, P1,500,000; (d) Molave youth hall, P718,994; (e) Health centers; P435,000; (f) Air ducts of the city hall, P700,000; and Covered walk of the city hall, P110,000.

Under the Park Development program, three projects have been lined up, as follows: (a) Continued improvement of the Quezon Memorial Circle, P2,500,000; (b) Plaza Malvar Park; P53,000; and (c) Pinyahan Park, P49,820.

These infrastructure program will be undertaken as soon as the city government's budget for 1979 is approved by the Metro Manila Commission.

### Robles denies 'meddling' report

CALOOCAN CITY—Acting Mayor Virgilio P. Robles has denied a newspaper report in Bulletin Today last Wednesday that some Batasan members representing Metro Manila are interfering in the administration of affairs of the 17 local government units.

Speaking for the mayors of the north district which include Caloocan, Malabon, Navotas and Valenzuela, Robles said as far as the four mayors are concerned, the alleged "meddling" is "pure fantasy."

He explained that there is a Batasan Committee organized by the four mayors and the four assemblymen of the north district, namely, Assemblymen Alex A. Fider, Ronaldo Zamora, Waldo Per-

### WHAT HAPPENS TO SEAFRONT?

PASAY CITY — When will the American government return to the Philippines the valuable chunk of real property located along Roxas Blvd. and known as the "U.S. Seafont"?

Records in the office of the city assessor disclose that the piece of real estate has an area of 78,309 square meters which, at the current market price of P2,000 per square meter, is valued at P156.6-million.

According to City Assessor Luis V. Medina Cue, ownership of the property reverted to the Philippine government upon the expiration of the Laurel-Langley Agreement in 1976.

According to him, the U.S. Embassy is using only a small portion of the land where office buildings are located. He said that since the Seafont is adjacent to the Derham Park, it could be utilized for park and playground purposes once the land is turned over to the government.

buildings and business establishments are put up, the local governments bordering the area will fight for the right to collect real estate taxes, building permit fees, and municipal licenses.

## Caloocan sets up flea marts

CALOOCAN CITY—The establishment and operation of flea markets in this city has been ordered by Acting Mayor Virgilio P. Robles in his Executive Order No. 135 issued last Jan. 10.

This move was taken by Robles pursuant to Ordinance No. 2, series of 1979, promulgated by the Metro Manila Commission last Jan. 5 directing all Metro Manila mayors "to determine and prescribe the streets, roads, open spaces, to be used as sites for (flea) markets (tiangge) or vending areas; the design, measurements and specifications of the structures, equipment and apparatus to be used; days and times allowed for the conduct of business and activities therein authorized; rates of fees or charges to be imposed, levied or collected; kind of merchandise or service rendered; and other matters or activities related to the establishment, maintenance, management and operation of such markets or vending areas."

Records in the office of the city assessor disclose that the piece of real estate has an area of 78,309 square meters which, at the current market price of P2,000 per square meter, is valued at P156.6-million.

According to City Assessor Luis V. Medina Cue, ownership of the property reverted to the Philippine government upon the expiration of the Laurel-Langley Agreement in 1976.

According to him, the U.S. Embassy is using only a small portion of the land where office buildings are located. He said that since the Seafont is adjacent to the Derham Park, it could be utilized for park and playground purposes once the land is turned over to the government.

LET'S GIVE  
FREEDOM

A CHANCE!

In his executive order, the acting mayor created the "Caloocan City Flea Market Authority" which he empowered to establish, manage and control the flea markets, and composed of the following:

Assistant City Legal Officer Gil E. Calalang, chairman and executive director;

Domingo T. Batocoy, chief, miscellaneous and technical services, office of the mayor, as vice-chairman and assistant executive director;

Leonides Sanchez, market collector, city treasurer, member in charge of collection;

Abad Prelaro, city engineer's office, member in charge of maintenance;

Teofilo Pascual, chief license inspector, member in charge of permits;

Antonio Mascardo, sanitary inspector, health department, member in charge of sanitation;

Briceo B. Simon, parks and playgrounds, as member;

Nicano, Cruz, fiscal management office, mayor's office, as member; and

Reynaldo Clor, office of the mayor, as member.

In an interview with this newspaper, Mayor Robles said six flea markets will be set up in these areas: (1) General Rosendo Simon St.; (2) 3rd St. and Mabalat; (3) F. Roxas and 3rd Avenue; (4) A.P. Aquino in Sangandaan; (5) Jala-jala in Maypajo; and (6) Heroes del '96.

He also disclosed that fees to be charged each vendor in the flea markets will range from P1 to P5 a day, depending upon the area and the location of the market stall and the nature of merchandise sold. The stall will be movable.





## Editorials

## HIGH LIVING UNDER MARTIAL LAW

According to foreign news reports last week, Yugoslavia's communist leaders are cracking down on their high-living officials, long used to wining and dining at public expense.

Here, in the Philippines, the ostentatious display of wealth among our own public officials has become so flagrant that high living is indeed becoming a way of life of those in power.

It is no secret how top authorities of the Marcos administration have been exposing their largesse in their trips abroad, shocking even the most affluent.

But then, under martial law, anything can happen — even the most shameful.

## SO SORRY

This issue's front-page story entitled "We are authorized to publish" has been jumbled in the final stage of printing. Some slugs were inadvertently misplaced. Please bear with us. Basta't, we're authorized to publish.

## METRO MANILA ELECTION

Human Settlements Minister and Metro Manila Gov. Imelda R. Marcos has announced before the mayors that there will be no local election in the region. This means that all the 17 city and municipal mayors will continue in their jobs by presidential sufferance.

This decision will not sit well with the vast majority of Metro Manila electors who will feel that they are being deprived of their democratic right to choose their local officials. Most of the mayors also will not welcome the idea for two reasons: first, unless elected for a fixed term, they are no better than casuals subject to dismissal any time and for any reason; and, second, it will make them feel less independent and less of the leaders of their constituencies which an election induces.

There is no incompatibility between an election of the mayors and the commission type of local government. In other cities abroad, where the commission form has been adopted, the residents are given the right to choose their executives and administrators.

Allowing the people of Metro Manila to elect their mayors will serve some vital purposes. First, it will make them feel that they retain their right of suffrage and are active participants in choosing who will govern them; and, second, the conduct of periodic local elections in Metro Manila will make the mayors feel the urge to serve their constituents to their utmost ability.

DIA SERVICES with editorial and business offices at No. 19 Road 3, Project 6, Quezon City, Manila office: Mezzanine, National Press Club Bldg., Intramuros, Manila, Tel. Nos. 98-89-92; 47-45-33. Re-entered as a second class mail matter at the Manila Central Post Office on November 27, 1978. PCPM Certificate of Registration No. 387.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: P24.00, one year; P12.00, six months. Home-delivered subscription: P50.00, one year (for Metro Manila only).

JOSE G. BURGOS, JR.  
Publisher-Editor

TO SEEK AND LIVE THE TRUTH AND  
SHARE A VISION.



Bulletin Today



## WHAT ABOUT METRO POLL FRAUDS?

by JOSE G. BURGOS, JR.

Confirming the commission of massive frauds, the Comelec last January 13 resolved the nine-month old election protest in Central Mindanao by declaring seven Kilusang Bagong Lipunan and one Kunsensiya ng Bayan candidates as duly elected members of the interim Batasang Pambansa.

In declaring seven candidates of the Marcos-backed KBL and one opposition bet winners in the April 7 elections, the poll body set aside an earlier proclamation made by the regional board of canvassers in which all eight KBL candidates won.

What is significant in the recent decision is the admission by the Comelec that the conduct of the IBP elections in Central Mindanao (comprising Lanao del Sur and Norte, Maguindanao, Sultan Kudarat and North Cotabato) was fraught with "massive frauds". The Commission, in its decision, excluded some 317,000 votes or about 40.6% of the total votes cast in 1,268 voting centers because of "excessive substitute voting by persons other than those who were actually registered to vote."

This brings to mind several questions: Was the KBL machinery in Central Mindanao that powerful and moneyed that it could perpetrate such a gross anomaly? Who masterminded the wholesale irregularities? Will the Comelec dig deeper into the participation of its regional officials and persecute those responsible for the subversion of the peoples' will?

The Central Mindanao decision is virtually a slap on the face of Metro Manila voters who were similarly deprived of their rights to choose their own assemblymen because of the flagrant and rampant irregularities that attended the April 7 voting.

Yet, the mockery that has transformed an otherwise legitimate exercise by Metro Manilans of their political rights, was brazenly ignored by the Comelec. Petitions and valid protests were even raised against the widespread overspending, ballot substitutions, terrorism and all the most ignoble machinations ever conceived in local political history, but to no avail. The people could only grit their teeth in exasperation.

On Gastambide street, within the University belt, is a row of restaurants that continue to serve beer to students of nearby University of the East. This, despite the much-publicized drive by the overstaying Hizzoner against establishments dispensing liquor within a 200-meter radius from any school.

The Gastambide restaurants, located within a spitting distance from the UE, have been pinpointed to be the venue of fist-cuffs and bloody rumbles among rival student groups.

Only the other day, a street fight between two student groups ensued after the protagonists were seen swigging beer in one of the eateries.

The inaction of the authorities in going after these restaurants is a disservice to the country's youth.

On the brighter side of law enforcement, there's a young Western police district patrolman who has been conscientiously doing his duty, enforcing the "No crossing" rule at the southern approach of Jones Bridge. For several days now, Pat. E. M. Lupac has been issuing TVRs to erring drivers without fear nor favor. Patrolman Lupac should be commended for doing a good job. Keep it up, patrolman. We need you around.

## Sometime Ago...

20 January —

1872—Outbreak of the Cavite Mutiny led by Sergeant Lamadrid. It leads to the arrest and execution or

## VIEWPOINT

## COLONEL RUNS

## ILOILO CITY

by RAUL M. GONZALEZ



A gambling den allegedly being maintained by a barangay chairman in Mandaue City was exposed in one of the leading dailies recently. It was reported that this Barangay chairman has been raking it high maintaining a "floating" gambling house which changes direction each day, perhaps to assure less detection from the authorities. The same report states that some policemen and tanods act as lookouts in order, perhaps, to assure that if law enforcers come nearby, warning signals could immediately be flashed to this Barangay gambling lord in his area as well as to the players.

In another news item a few weeks back, it was reported that Barangay tanods in Antonio Village in Pasig attacked some policemen and killed one of them. Of course these are not isolated incidents involving barangay goons today. This is the evil spawned by the new found authority and powers given to the barangays by the government since the advent of martial law. Perhaps these abuses are being tolerated because these barangay chairman and their tanods — in many instances, hoodlums in barangay uniforms, have been among the witting instruments in the massive frauds which characterized the April 7 elections. In many precincts during the election, the truncheons of the tanods became the symbol of the law of the jungle which prevailed in many voting booths and trampled upon the rights of many voters in Metro-Manila.

I know of a Barangay chairman in Manila who boasts of her close connections with the police authorities and who attempted to prevent the MWSS personnel from connecting water to an apartment with the aid of policemen and tanods. This barangay chairman sided with a certain party and used all the supposed "powers" at her command to run rough-shod over the rights of an apartment tenant whose only fault was to want a separate water connection from that of the client of this chairman. For more than two months they were able to prevent a water connection to the poor apartment occupant, filed charges left and right against this hapless individual until the court intervened and made them realize their folly. And to top it all a lawyer employed in the city government has acted as the legal adviser

of this barangay chairman and her cunct. Indeed these abusive and criminals in barangay uniforms present the best argument that local elections must be held from the barangay up to the governorships so that the people will have the chance to oust these useless public officials.

Over in the City of Iloilo, it is not Mayor Zafiro Ledesma who is running the city affairs but a military officer who is concurrently acting as City Administrator. Reports I have received from knowledgeable sources in Iloilo City, especially from responsible citizens in that premier Visayan community are unanimous in denouncing the abusive display of power and authority by this military officer who has been running city affairs like a miniature dictator. According to one informant — a reputable businessman, this officer has been threatening businessmen with closures of their establishments at the slightest hint in gross violation of the due process rights of the people concerned. He even ordered that movie houses in the city cannot raise prices at the box-offices although there is no law nor ordinance against it. Then he demands that a certain portion of theatre receipts be deducted and paid for certain projects he wants to put up but he does not want that these deductions be first turned over to the City Treasurer.

I do not know what has happened to Mayor Zafiro Ledesma. If the mayor who was duly appointed to run the affairs of the city of Iloilo is impotent and cannot run his city under the powers granted him under the charter and with due respect and observance of the Constitution he and his military city administrator are sworn to protect and swear allegiance to, then he should resign to pave way for other leaders who have the personality and the guts to stand for the rights of the citizens and who can keep the law supreme over the whims and caprices of transitory leaders who hold power without the consent of the governed.

\$64 question — will Mayor Ramon Bagatsing really form his own police anti-vice squad? So Hizzoner himself must be quite disappointed with the performance of the WPD that he now wants to establish his own squad to have his

(Page 5, please)

exile of many prominent Filipinos including Fathers Jose Burgos, Mariano Gomez and Jacinto Zamora.

21 January —

1853—Birth of Leon Ma. Guerero, botanist, pharmacist; member of the Malolos Congress and later of the National Assembly of 1907, in Ermita, Manila. Died on April 13, 1935.

22 January —

1860—Birth of Ananias Diokno, revolutionary leader, in Taal, Batangas. Died on November 2, 1922.

(Page 5, please)



## SOLON TO DEFY FIRST LADY?

by P. M. GOMEZ

To Johnny Litton: You certainly looked beautiful to the readers of People Magazine who still have morals after the pin-up cover of the issue before that.

Highways Minister, Baltazar Aquino is leaving for Washington as head of a five-man team that will borrow \$100M from the World Bank. We wonder how Aquino will answer the officials of the bank if he is ever asked as to what happened to the P87M anomaly that up to now has yet to be resolved. There is such a thing as command responsibility and even if the Highways Minister did not have a direct hand in this unexplained disappearance of the money, he must be able to give an acceptable excuse to the World Bank as to the whereabouts of the P87M during the negotiation for the loan.

It is very ironical that inspite of this still unresolved anomaly, the Nation's Journal featured the "accomplishments" of the Ministry of Public Highways. Is this another case of covering up and justifying his being retained as Highways Minister? Former Public Works Secretary Antonio Raquilza has openly suggested the resignation of Aquino but nothing has been done. Instead, he has even been featured in the entire issue of the Nation's Journal and has been sent to Washington to borrow \$100M for the construction of new roads, the restoration of old but vital ones and the safeguarding of newly built streets.

Aquino must be that powerful with the gods up there to remain in his present position and given the full confidence and drum-beating that he does not really deserve.

The First Lady has announced the 11 needs that she intends to implement in her human settlement projects. Maybe, Mrs. Marcos can include a 12th — that of satisfying a person's needs for the human soul. We have noted that churches were not included among the 11 needs. The body may benefit from all these but the soul, which is the essence of man's existence should be given the highest priority. For after all, if there is no place for worship — whatever creed or religion each man has, he becomes an incomplete human being.

Whatever happened to the drive against smoking in public vehicles? A picture appeared in the People's Journal of a cigarette vendor sprawled on the street while doing his trade.

This situation poses dangers to cigarette vendors and it also contributes to traffic snarls as public vehicle drivers take their sweet time in having the roving cigarette vendor light his cigarette

even if the traffic signal has already switched to green. The campaign against smoking in public vehicles has, as usual, died a natural death.

A reader writes to us that the telephone service of the Republic Telephone Co. in Malolos, Bulacan is terrible. This is augmented by the arrogant way the telephone operators talk to their subscribers.

PLDT service is likewise terrible and yet, Gerry Sibat has recently ordered the merger of both telephone companies. It is certainly unimaginable how both companies with lousy services be made to merge. The results will surely be a catastrophe!

Our hats off to the assemblyman who took a firm stand on the divorce bill inspite of the First Lady's open and vehement objection to such a bill. He was quoted as stating that he will not withdraw the proposed bill and that it should still go through the mill and if it is not approved, then, sorry na lang.

One problem that the police authorities have in breaking the drag racing fad that has cost the life of a woman is the fact that the prowling cars do not stand a ghost of a chance in apprehending the drivers.

These cars used for drag racing have totally restructured engines that can literally fly and the vehicles of the authorities have ordinary engines. How can they go after them when they are left behind by several kilometers within a minute's clip?

Can't the Constabulary Highway Group create a special team with souped-up engines that can match the speed of these dragsters? This is the only traffic agency that can put a stop to this mania because their vehicles are comparatively newer and more sophisticated than the police cars.

Whatever happened to the findings of the committee of Assemblyman Ronaldo Zamora that investigated the Angat Dam disaster? The public was informed of its creation and its regular hearings but we are still in the dark as to what the findings really were. The public — especially the families of the victims — are waiting.

## VIEWPOINT (from page 4)

orders properly carried out. May I remind you, Mr. Mayor that this is martial law and the police are under the military today? This is your fault, sir, you have been opposing the lifting of martial law, di ba?

## comments

### LESSONS IN KAMPUCHEA

by H. Q. BORROME0

It will be interesting to watch what the Western matter of Kampuchea followers will do next on the lowering the fall of the Pol Pot regime and the takeover by the pro-Russian rebels.

Only a few months ago, the Western press — and government — did not have enough words to condemn the Pol Pot government for its alleged genocide against its own people. Reports in the Western press, claimed to be supported by eyewitness accounts, placed the number of victims at nearly or more than a million.

But now the same press is singing a different tune. It insists that the Pol Pot regime is the only authorized representative of the Kampuchians, and Washington will no doubt try to encourage the Peking government to continue supporting its followers, if any remain.

Unfortunately, Peking maybe just too smart to fall into the trap which would put it in the awkward position of conducting a military exercise by remote control 600 miles distant from its own borders. What is worse, there may not be enough pro-Pol Pot Kampuchians left who would be willing to risk their lives in a war against the rebels who precisely claim to have liberated them from an oppressive government.

What all this clearly establishes is the fact that the Americans will always take that position which best suits their own interests. The new Kampuchean government has as yet done nothing to merit the kind of condemnation that Pol Pot and his deputy, Ieng Sari — who only recently visited Manila — were getting from Washington. Yet, Washington seems to have already taken the stand that the new government in Pnom Penh is a bogus one and that Pol Pot & Co., who have never heard of President Carter's human rights crusade, should be restored to power.

This should serve as yet another lesson to Filipinos and their ASEAN brothers. In a crisis, they have only themselves to rely on. They may accept the U.S. presence in Asia

as a concession to pragmatism. Just as we must accept the presence of American military bases on our soil, not because we believe the Americans will defend us in case of enemy invasion or attack, but simply because we are in no position to eject them if we officially decided to do so.

As for Vietnamese involvement in Kampuchea, we can only stand by our principles of self-determination for all peoples. What the Kampuchians want to do with themselves is their own internal affair, as the Russians so often assert. The Vietnamese had no business involving themselves in the internal problems of other people although viewed in the context of Indochinese history, anything that occurs within Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos is, in a way, internal to all three of them.

If the possible aftermath were not so potentially tragic, we might also derive much amusement from the way Washington has been square dancing on the problem in Iran. During the initial demonstrations against the Shah, Washington openly came out supporting Raza Pahlevi, the Shahansha. There were many reasons why the U.S. had to support the unpopular Iranian ruler. One, Washington is afraid that if the Shah were deposed and replaced by a government friendly to Moscow, the Russians could have access to the Persian Gulf and thereby gain control of the seas around Southwest Asia. The second reason is purely economic. Iran is one of the U.S.'s biggest customers for military hardware.

It should be observed that where it was to their interest, the Americans have supported repressive regimes everywhere, human rights or no human rights, from South Korea's Syngman Rhee to Taiwan's late Chiang Kai-shek, from South Vietnam's Cao Ky to Kampuchea's Pol Pot.

If the lessons in these events are not yet clear to us, then we shall deserve whatever fate awaits us.

## SOMETIME AGO (from page 4)

23 January — 1899—The first Philippine Republic is inaugurated at Malolos, Bulacan, with General Emilio Aguinaldo as President.

24 January — 1737—Father Juan Angel Rodriguez takes possession of the Archdiocese of Manila. He gives form to the Cathedral choir, prohibits night processions, and reforms several feast.

25 January — 1898—An amnesty proclamation is promulgated by the Spanish government in accordance with the Pact of Biyak-na-bato.

26 January — 1821—Governor-General Mariano Fernandez de Folgueras and Archbishop Luis de Arrejola issue instructions for the election of Filipino deputies to the Spanish Cortes.



### RIZAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS

By ALEX M. FERNANDO

Blame it on anything, but the 500-or-so delegates from some 79 schools to the 17th national Rizal youth leadership institute held late last month at the Teacher's Camp in Baguio City went home with heavy hearts, not really because they will miss the scenic city much, but because they got nothing out of their five-day stay.

As a whole, the seminar, sponsored by the supreme council of the Order of the Knights of Rizal, was an organizational flop. Inspite of the formidable array of speakers, the delegates felt they did not gain any bit of information on the theme "Rizal and Filipino Human Rights". There could never be a more interesting and timely subject these days than human rights, but poor, haphazard preparation/planning spoiled what could have been lively deliberations on the subject. And partly to blame are the speakers.

During the open forum which followed every talk, a number of speakers deliberately avoided the human rights issue, and concentrated instead on the greatness of Dr. Rizal and what he did for the country to attain independence.

This did not escape the critical eyes and ears of the delegates, who surely went up that mountain city with high expectations. The discussions more or less turned them off, for they were concerned more with what is going on in the human rights scene than what transpired decades ago.

Okay, let's say Dr. Rizal did this and that out of love of country. He was an assimilationist, all right for he wanted independence for mother country attained through peaceful means and not through revolution as some of his militant comrades advocated.

However, this thing has been discussed over and over again for the last 82 years — since the time of Dr. Rizal's death in 1896. There can never be exceptions to Rizal's greatness for it has been proven well and good that Rizal was a great man and did many things for his country.

Four speakers concentrated on this thing. If only one or two of them deviated from this usual, boring line and touched instead on the present human rights situation, the delegates surely would have gone home a happier and contented lot.

Human rights in the country today are said to be held in low regard. Flagrant violations of these rights, most significantly inside the US military bases (which by the way, is another long-standing issue) and in many other places, have been reported. Liveller, more interesting discussions could have ensued if only the speakers dared touch on the contemporary human rights scenario both here and abroad.

The speakers, as the delegates themselves have recollected, are products of an entirely different time — their own. As such, they are not aware of what the current bunch of youth is thinking about. More, they cannot communicate on the same wave-length, ergo, they can not associate, much more identify, themselves with the delegates. The seminar could have been a success if only the organizers invited youthful, more enlightened resource persons who can live better with the youthful delegates.

There was one consolation, though. The delegates, mostly students, have been assured that a bill seeking to create a similar Congress proposal to establish a Magna Carta for students will soon be passed in The Batasang Pambansa.

And the proposal came from Assemblyman Rogelio C. Peyuan of the youth (?) sector, who said he will submit the draft of the bill to the Batasan when it resumes session after the holiday lull.

The original Magna Carta for students was sponsored late in 1971 by a group of six congressmen of the defunct Congress. It died a natural death, however, with the imposition of Martial Law. The bill sought to improve student life by defining their rights and privileges with the corresponding duties.

And the Metro Manila region of the College Editors' Guild, an association of editors and senior staffers of student publications, in a resolution passed last June sought the reactivation and passing of the bill in the Batasan.

If not for this enlightening bit of news, the delegates surely would have gone home empty-handed. They nearly wasted money, effort and precious time attending a lousy seminar. What they want to see right now is that this gutsy assemblyman live up to his words. If he does not, then they really had a hell of a time in Baguio.



**WE Classified Ads****LEGAL NOTICES • BUSINESS DIRECTORY**

Republic of the Philippines  
OFFICE OF THE EX-OFFICIO SHERIFF  
Quezon City

FORTUNE COMMODITIES, INC.,  
Mortgagee,

— versus —

SPOUSES ENRIQUE MACALINTAL and  
FELICITAS MACALINTAL,  
Mortgagors.

EXTRA-JUDICIAL FORECLOSURE OF  
REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE UNDER  
ACT 3135 AS AMENDED.

x — — — — — x

**NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE**

WHEREAS, by virtue of the Deed of Real Estate Mortgage executed on May 5, 1978 by SPS. ENRIQUE MACALINTAL and FELICITAS MACALINTAL, mortgagors, with residence and postal address at P. Burgos St., Batangas City, and FORTUNE COMMODITIES, INC., mortgagee, the former mortgaged to the latter the following real estate property, together with all the improvements existing thereon, which parcel of land is covered by Transfer Certificate of Title No. 243796 of the Registry of Deeds of Quezon City, which is more particularly described as follows, to wit:

**TRANSFER CERTIFICATE OF TITLE  
NO. 243796 — QUEZON CITY**

A parcel of land (Lot 4, Block 2 of the Consolidation-subdivision plan (LRC) Pcs-2240 being a portion of the consolidation of Block 1, 2, 9; 10, Lot 1, 2, 3, 4; 5 Block 3 and Road Lot 1; 2; 3, 4, 8, all described on plan Psd-20760 LRC (GLRO) Rec. No. 1037) situated in the Barrio of Talanay, Municipality of San Mateo, Province of Rizal, (now Quezon City) Island of Luzon, Bounded on the NE., points 1 to 2 by Lot 5, Blk 2 of the consolidation-subdivision plan; on the SE., points 2 to 3 by the Payatas Estate Imp. Co.; on the SW., points 3 to 4 by Lot 3, Block 2; on the NW., points 4 to 6 and 5 to 1 by Road Lot 1, both of the consolidation-subdivision plan. Beginning at a point marked "1" on the plan, being S. 38 deg. 40'W., 7692.17 m. from BLLM No. 1, Montalban, thence S. 84 deg. 46'E., 36.85 m. to point 2; thence S. 27 deg. 34'W., 26.00 m. to point 3; thence N. 75 deg. 45'W., 26.40 m. to point 4; thence N. 5 deg. 49'E., 8.49 m. to point 5; thence N. 0 deg. 57'E., 8.46 m. to point 6; thence N. 1 deg. 29'W., 3.00 m. to point of beginning, containing an area of SIX HUNDRED NINETY SIX (696) SQUARE METERS, more or less. All points referred to are indicated on the plan and marked on the ground by PS cyl. conc. mons. 15 x 60 cm. bearing true; declination 0 deg. 48'E.; date of original survey Nov. 23 — March 29 and Nov. 15, 1921 and that of the consolidation-subdivision survey, Oct. 1, 5, 1962, including all the improvement now existing and may exist thereon.

WHEREAS, said Mortgagors SPS. ENRIQUE & FELICITAS MACALINTAL executed the afore-said mortgage to secure their obligation in the amount of SIXTY TWO THOUSAND PESOS (P62,000.00) from the mortgagee;

AND WHEREAS, the terms and conditions of the said mortgage contract have been violated due to the mortgagor's failure to pay the sum of P59,400.25 plus twelve percent (12%) interest from August 31, 1978, attorney's fee equivalent to 10% and other expenses in connection with this foreclosure and sale.

NOW THEREFORE, by virtue of the power of attorney inserted in the said Deed of Mortgage and upon verified petition of the mortgagee and in accordance with Act 3135 as amended, the Ex-Officio Sheriff of Quezon City, hereby announces to all interested parties and to the public in general, that on the 15th day of February, 1979, at 10:00 o'clock in the morning, or soon thereafter, in front of the Main Entrance of the New Quezon City Hall Building, Elliptical Road, Diliman, Quezon City, he or his Deputy, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION to the highest bidder, FOR CASH and in Philippine Currency, the above-described real estate properties, together with all the improvements existing thereon, to satisfy the mortgage debt mentioned in the mortgage contract, plus interests, attorney's fees, and all the necessary legal fees and expenses for the service of this Foreclosure and Sheriff's Sale.

This Notice of Sheriff's Sale will be published in the "WE", a newspaper of general circulation in Quezon City, and edited in Quezon City, once a week for three (3) consecutive weeks, the first publication to take place at least twenty (20) days before the date of the auction sale.

Likewise, three (3) copies of this Notice will be posted in three (3) conspicuous places in Quezon City where the

Republika ng Pilipinas  
HUKUMANG PANGKABATAAN AT  
PAGSASAMANG PANTAHANAN  
(Juvenile and Domestic  
Relations Court)  
Lungsod Quezon

IN RE PETITION TO  
DECLARE ESTRELLA  
ADUAN LEGALLY  
DEAD,

SP. PROC. NO: QD-00773

ALEJANDRO L.  
ORPIANO,  
Petitioner.

x — — — — — x

**ORDER**

On September 19, 1978, Alejandro L. Orpiano of No. 87 Mindanao Avenue, Pagasa, Quezon City, Metro Manila, filed this verified Amended Petition, praying that after due notice and hearing, his wife Estrella Aduan be declared an absentee.

It is alleged that herein petitioner and Estrella Aduan were married on January 25, 1947, in Caba; La Union; that two (2) children were born to them; namely, Bernardo and Elpidio who are now both emancipated; that they have not acquired any property; that sometime in February, 1949, Estrella left their conjugal home to live with her mother Fortunata Aduan in Bo. San Antonio, Aringay, La Union; that months later, she abandoned her mother to live with Francisco Cubacub, with whom she begot four (4) children; that since 1958 he lost tract of Estrella's whereabouts despite searches and inquiries he conducted with relatives and friends; that he had then wanted to file a case of legal separation against her but in view of his failure to determine her correct address for service purposes, he was prevented from filing the case; that sometime in 1968, or long after Estrella left petitioner, the latter acquired a piece of land under T.C.T. No. 134261 of Quezon City, which he now wants to dispose of; that in view of Estrella's absence since 1958, or a period of 20 years, petitioner filed this case, asking

real properties are located and where the auction sale shall take place.

NOTE: Prospective bidders or buyers are hereby enjoined to investigate for themselves the title to the said real estate property and the encumbrances thereon, if any there be.

Quezon City, Philippines, January 2, 1979.

FOR THE EX-OFFICIO SHERIFF:  
By:

ROBERTO B. GARCIA  
Deputy Sheriff

PUBLICATION AT: "WE"

Dates of Publication:  
Jan. 20, 27, & Feb. 3, 1979

WARNING: It is absolutely prohibited to remove, deface or destroy this Notice of Sheriff's Sale, on or before the date of the auction sale.

COPY FURNISHED:

MS. CORNELIA L. GONZALES  
Manager, Finance Div.  
Fortune Commodities, Inc.  
5th Flr. Dominion Building  
103 Pasay Road, Makati  
Metro Manila

SPS. ENRIQUE MACALINTAL &  
FELICITAS MACALINTAL  
P. Burgos Street  
Batangas City

ALL REGISTERED SPECIAL  
WITH RETURN CARD.

**NATION'S BURDEN**

everything else is economic life, it contains the seeds of both.

We increase our foreign loans by about a billion dollars a year, but what should concern us is the fact that we also pay back about a billion dollars yearly just to service past foreign indebtedness. Thus we are like the man who earns five hundred pesos but has borrowed ten thousand, and must continuously pay one hundred pesos a month just to service the loan and keep it from becoming past due. Should the family expenses of that man increase unduly, or should his projected earnings suffer substantially for one reason or another, then

ing that his wife, Estrella; be declared as absentee so that he (r) marital consent which he could not secure may be dispensed with.

WHEREFORE, let this case be set for hearing on February 14, 1979, at 8:30 o'clock in the morning, before this Court sitting at the 4th Floor, New City Hall, Diliman, Quezon City, Metro Manila. Notice is hereby given that anyone who has objection to the petition should file, on or before the date of hearing, his opposition thereto with a statement of the grounds therefor.

Let a copy of this Order be published at the expense of petitioner once a week for three (3) consecutive weeks with the last publication being made not later than February 6, 1979, or at least one week before the hearing, in the WE (For the Young Filipino), a newspaper of general circulation in Quezon City, in accordance with Presidential Decree No. 1079.

**SO ORDERED.**

Quezon City, Metro Manila, Philippines, January 2; 1979.

LEONOR INES LUCIANO  
Presiding Judge

Jan. 13, 20 & 27, 1979

(from page 1)

his repayments suffer and he faces foreclosure.

Although the National Economic Development Authority's projection is for the nation to borrow more than 3 billion dollars yearly under a five year plan, we cannot do so because of international ceilings of \$1.145 billion dollars imposed upon us, and even if we were able to borrow the projected amount, the sum left for actual development would only be over a billion dollars after deducting repayment of short, medium, and long term loans of the past, plus the prospect of ever-increasing debt service ratio.

This tells us that we should increase our earnings substantially, especially foreign exchange inflows, and that we should channel a greater part of these foreign borrowings and capital accounts into productive projects rather

than pour impact structures and ventures that are politically appealing but of dubious economic and social value.

Take the investment in the fourteen superstar hotels in Metro Manila. Substantial foreign exchange went into their construction because of importation of needed items, and total cost went beyond two billion pesos. Would not said funds have been better invested in viable industries? Good economics means proper allocation of priorities, not an unbalanced use of scarce resources. Certainly we should also tend to tourism, but not to the prejudice of industries that could have reaped greater and more lasting benefits to the masses. Misallocation of resources for such projects do not only prejudice other sectors, they also contribute to inflation because substantial monies are generated

(Page 7, please)

Republika ng Pilipinas  
HUKUMANG PANGKABATAAN AT  
PAGSASAMANG PANTAHANAN  
(Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court)  
Lungsod Quezon

IN THE MATTER OF THE  
ADOPTION OF THE MINOR,  
JOHN VINCENT, JOHN-JOHN  
also known as JOHN VINCENT GARCIA,

—x—

SP. PROC. NO. QG-00841

EDMUNDO GARCIA and  
ROSARIO L. GARCIA,  
x — — — — — x

W

**ORDER**

W

The spouses Edmundo Garcia and Rosario L. Garcia, filed this verified petition praying that after due notice, publication and hearing, the minor John Vincent, John-John, also known as John Vincent Garcia, be declared their child by adoption.

It is alleged that the minor sought to be adopted was born on August 19, 1977 to unidentified parents who left her with the Heart of Mary Villa, a duly licensed child placement agency has given its consent to the proposed adoption; that the minor has no property of his own; and that the petitioners have all the qualifications and none of the disqualifications to adopt.

WHEREFORE, it is hereby ordered that this petition be set for hearing on March 19, 1979 at 8:30 o'clock in the morning, before this Court sitting at the New City Hall, Diliman, Quezon City. Notice is hereby given that anyone who has objections to the petition should file, on or before the date of hearing, his opposition thereto with a statement of the grounds therefor.

Let a copy of this Order be published at the expense of the petitioner once a week for three (3) consecutive weeks with the last publication being made not later than March 5, 1979 or at least two (2) weeks before the date of hearing in the "WE" (For the Young Filipino), a newspaper of general circulation in Quezon City in accordance with Presidential Decree No. 1079.

Let a copy of this Order and the petition with its annexes be served on the Office of the Solicitor General and the Director, Bureau of Family and Child Welfare, Ministry of Social Services and Development. The latter is hereby directed to conduct a social case study on the petitioners and the minor sought to be adopted within thirty (30) days from receipt hereof; to submit a report thereon at least one (1) week before the hearing; and to be present on the date and time of hearing stated above.

**SO ORDERED.**

Quezon City, Metro Manila, Philippines, January 16; 1979.

LEONOR INES LUCIANO  
Judge

Jan. 20, 27, Feb. 3; 1979

**EXTRA JUDICIAL NOTICE  
OF ADJUDICATION**

Flora Catapusan and Gertrudes Soong have adjudicated among themselves residential lots located at Diliman Estate Subdivision, Quezon City covered by TCT 125593 and 111917 of deceased Benicio Catapusan through joint affidavit executed before Notary Public Ricardo S. Reinoso as document 247 Page 3, Book 29, January 15; 1979.  
Jan. 20, 27, Feb. 3, 1979



IN THE MATTER OF THE  
CHANGE OF NAME FROM ERLINDA  
MAGSIPOC RESPINO TO AURORA  
MAGSIPOC RESPINO,

SP. PROC. NO. H-00688

ERLINDA MAGSIPOC RESPINO,  
also known as AURORA RESPINO,  
as AURORA MAGSIPOC RESPINO,  
as AURORA M. RESPINO, and  
as RESPINO, AURORA M.,  
Petitioner.

x — — — — — x

ORDER

Petitioner, Erlinda Magsipoc Respino, also known as Aurora Respino, as Aurora Magsipoc Respino, as Aurora M. Respino, and as Respino, Aurora M., filed a verified petition praying that after due notice, publication and hearing, her name be changed to Aurora Magsipoc Respino.

It is alleged that petitioner is a Filipino, of legal age, single and a resident of Binondo, Manila, for more than 21 years; that she was born on February 19, 1957 and her birth was registered with the Office of the Local Civil Registrar of Manila as the child of Felizardo Rebano Respino and Marina Filarnio Magsipoc, that while her registered name is Erlinda Magsipoc Respino, she was baptized as Aurora Respino; that since then, she has been known among her relatives, friends and in the community and has been enrolled in school from grade school through college under the said name; and that the discrepancy between her registered name and the one she has been using from infancy has created confusion and it is for this reason that this petition was filed, to avoid confusion and to straighten her official records.

It is hereby ordered that the petition be set for hearing on July 6, 1979 at 8:00 o'clock in the morning before this Court sitting at 1101 Galicano Apacible Street, Paco, Manila, and notice is hereby given that anyone who has objection to the petition should file on or before the date of hearing his opposition thereto with a statement of the grounds therefor.

Let a copy of this Order be published at the expense of the petitioner once a week for three (3) consecutive weeks, such that the last publication shall not be later than March 5, 1979, or four (4) months at least before the date of hearing, in a newspaper of general circulation in the City of Manila to which it shall be distributed by the Clerk of Court, pursuant to the provisions of Presidential Decree No. 1079, dated January 28, 1977.

Let copies of the verified petition with its annexes and of this Order be served upon the Office of the Solicitor General.

SO ORDERED.

Manila, December 28, 1978.

REGINA G. ORDONEZ BENITEZ  
Judge

January 20, 27 & February 3, 1979.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ADOPTION  
OF THE MINOR RUBEN CASE RUBIO,  
JR., also known as FERDINAND RUBIO  
and as RUBEN RUBIO, JR.,

SP. PROC. NO. G-00615

SPOUSES BRIGIDO RUBIO and  
LEONARDA MATIAS RUBIO,  
Petitioners.

x — — — — — x

ORDER

On August 8, 1978, Brigido Rubio and Leonarda Matias Rubio, filed a verified petition praying that after due notice, publication and hearing the minor, Ruben Case Rubio, Jr., also known as Ferdinand Rubio and as Ruben Rubio, Jr., be declared their child by adoption.

It is alleged that petitioners are husband and wife, Filipinos, of legal age and residing at 566 Barcelona, Binondo, Manila; that the children of the petitioner-husband by his first wife have given their written consent to this petition; that petitioner-wife is childless; that they possess all the qualifications and none of the disqualification to adopt; that the minor to be adopted has since birth, been under the care, support and custody of the petitioners; and there is no record of birth of the minor in the Office of the Local Civil Registrar of Manila; that he is the son of Ruben Rubio, Sr., now deceased and Eva Kahulugan, who has given her written consent to this petition; and that he has no property of his own.

It is hereby ordered that the petition be set for hearing on March 5, 1979 at 8:30 o'clock in the morning before this Court sitting at 1101 Galicano Apacible Street, Paco, Manila and notice is hereby given that anyone who has objection to the petition should file on or before the date of hearing his opposition thereto with a statement of the grounds therefor.

Let a copy of this Order be published at the expense of the petitioner once a week for three (3) consecutive weeks, so that the last publication shall not be later than February 15, 1979 or at least two (2) weeks before the date of hearing in a newspaper of general circulation in the City of Manila,

PUBLISHERS' ROW (from page 1)

open in bruited about their influence with and closeness to Marcos, their hostility toward each other is assuming irreconcilable proportions. Last week, the two, through their respective newspapers, came to an open breach when they published

NATION'S BURDEN (from page 6)

led for no compensatory generation of economic goods, and with that much more cash released to the mainstream of national life, the pressure to push prices upward becomes stronger.

How do we pay for these staggering foreign loans if we do not substantially increase incomes? Do we pass on the burden of today's borrowings to our sons and daughters and their children after them?

A father's personal debt when tragically passed on to the heirs, like secured real estate loans, often burdens children at a tender age, and they face life with this extra load not of their making.

The same is true with the nation's external debt. Unless we substantially increase incomes and debt repayments now, we in effect pass on this grave responsibility to future generations. Taking foreign borrowings as a whole, each Filipino now owes P1,395.11; and if we cannot pay now our children will have to pay later.

This is unfair. For if we continue to misallocate scarce resources, we can only compound the burden and find ourselves compelled to pay continuously with stunted progress, like the bonded kasama to the landlord, forever tied to unending debt.

While it is true that the nation possesses powers to raise resources with which to pay off indebtedness now or later, such powers are in the main restricted. It can tax but not to destroy, else there might be nothing to tax. It can print money, but only to a point, else there will result undue inflation. It can borrow and pretend prosperity, but it cannot compel wealth to sprout from the land; It cannot squeeze blood out of stone.

We should therefore review our borrowing program, revise and reform it in such fashion that its results will reap — not just a show — but genuine prosperity for the future. For only with prosperity now will it be somewhat justified to burden the future with a national debt.

to which the same shall be distributed by the Clerk of Court, pursuant to the provisions of Presidential Decree No. 1079, dated January 28, 1977.

Let a copy of the verified petition with its annexes and of this Order be served upon the Office of the Solicitor General and on the Ministry of Social Services and Development at 1680 Kansas Street, Malate, Manila, which office is ordered to conduct a social case study on, the petitioners, the minor sought to be adopted, and the latter's natural mother, within thirty (30) days from receipt of this Order, submitting a report thereon to the Court at least one (1) week before March 5, 1979 and to appear on the date and hour of hearing.

SO ORDERED.

Manila, December 4, 1978.

REGINA G. ORDONEZ-BENITEZ  
Judge

January 20, 27 & February 3, 1979

divergent views on the recently-concluded six-point amendments to the Philippine-US Military Bases Agreement.

The Bulletin had earlier come out with an editorial expressing dissatisfaction over the \$500 million military aid pledged by the US to the Philippines that went along with the bases amendment, signed last January 8.

The editorial said that the amount exchanged for the amendments was a "mere pittance" and that the Philippines "certainly got much less" as it recalled the rejection by the RP panel of a \$1 billion offer which then US Secretary of State Henry Kissinger proposed way back in 1976.

The editorial also raised doubts that the promised \$500 million military assistance to be stretched within a five year period, will ever be given to the Philippine government.

The BT's editorial immediately drew a blunt front-page rejoinder from the Times Journal in its Jan. 13 issue entitled "An Answer to Skeptics", answering point-by-point the Bulletin's comments.

The TJ editorial was lavished in praising Marcos's role in hammering out the amendments but at the same time it took exception to the Bulletin's commentary on the value of the US military bases.

The Journal editorial put it this way: "The new military bases agreement is in the first place not a transaction whose value one might estimate in terms of dollars and cents. It is an arrangement which resolves so many problems it seems crass and irrelevant to talk about pesos and centavos. Still and all, the economic and military aid that has been pledged over the coming five-year period is substantial, in spite of Kissinger's meretriciously dramatic \$1 billion offer."

But even before the "war of editorials," Menzi and Romualdez had already been at loggerheads and this worsened when in the early part of December last year, Menzi, in his capacity as chairman of the Philippine Council for Print Media (PCPM), ordered the closure of the People's Journal, a sister publication of TJ, which was being sold at 15 centavos (as compared to Bulletin's and other daily papers' price of 50 centavos) without the necessary PCPM permit.

However, after a one-week voluntary suspension, the People's Journal resumed publication when the PCPM gave it a permit but not after Menzi and Romualdez attended a conference presided over by no less than President Marcos himself.

DISMANTLE . . . (from page 1)

bases' perimeters; and the assurance of unhampered US military operations.

It will be noticed that the agreement does not even dare to touch on the basic issue of terminating US military presence in the Philippines.

The mutuality of the so-called benefits derived from the presence of US military installations on Philippine soil can hardly be expressed in form and definitely not in substance. In truth, the United States maintains military bases to protect American big business and political interests in the country.

In pursuing its aggressive incursions in Asia, the United States has put the Philippines in compromising and embarrassing situations before fellow Asians by using US military installations in the country as staging areas

THE DICTATOR (from page 1)

My Lolo's body was gently borne by the river to the stone steps of his own house.

I curse you, Parillo, I murmur as I linger on the bridge, and your nightly lamentation echoes in my heart as a paean of triumph for those who died here.

Parillo did not survive the massacre at the bridge for long. The hatred of the whole town was like acid in the air that choked and burned him to a painful, gasping death. After his death he began to walk the bridge nightly, his eyes balls of fire in his skull, dragging his heavy chains to and fro, to and fro over the bridge, crying: "Soy Parillo, dale una...volve dos." And they say that he is doomed to do this for eternity until a mortal gathered enough courage to confront him and ask to be led to his treasure which should be distributed among the descendants of the heroes of the bridge; then, and only then, would his tortured soul dissolve into nothingness. But for almost a century, nobody has had the nerve or the compassion to help him end his torment, least of all those who stand to profit from the discovery of his miserable hoard. And so Parillo has kept walking the bridge, his eyes burning in his skull, his chains pulling on his skeleton ankles, his voice coming high and thin as from the depths of hell.

(To be continued)

vos) without the necessary PCPM permit.

However, after a one-week voluntary suspension, the People's Journal resumed publication when the PCPM gave it a permit but not after Menzi and Romualdez attended a conference presided over by no less than President Marcos himself.

from which troops and armaments are deployed for American interventionist activities as in the Korean war, the Indonesian rebellion against President Sukarno, and the Indochina wars.

Moreover, evidences show that US military bases store nuclear weapons. As such, the Philippines becomes a virtual depository of nuclear armaments and a pawn in the nuclear arms race between the superpowers, the United States and the USSR. As a consequence, the Filipino people can become victims of "nuclear accidents or significant incidents". The Philippines, as a principal target, may be devastated in the event of a limited or full-scale nuclear war. This adds to the urgency of the military bases issue.

The bases, as an expression and extension of imperialist political will to a client-state of American neo-colonialism, provides a comfortable measure of military support for authoritarian rule — constitutional or otherwise. The \$500 million in military aid alone not to mention the accompanying economic aid, assures the martial law regime of relative stability, if only temporarily. As a caretaker of American and other foreign investments, the government's position on the bases issue is as pathetic and abhorrent as that of a Filipino soldier guarding the perimeter of an American military installation in Philippine territory. Its admonition of making Asia a "zone of peace, freedom and neutrality" becomes hollow by tolerating and even allowing the existence of the bases.

Clearly, the continued presence of US military bases are inconsistent with the highest interests of the Filipino people, their sovereignty and their independence. At best, the recent agreement reflects the martial law government's concern for political prestige before the national and international public. On the other hand, it manifests concretely American domination and intervention in the internal affairs of the Philippines. Any talk of mutual benefit resulting from the presence of US bases is both deceptive and insincere and any "renegotiation" of the bases agreement will necessarily avoid the issue of dismantling the US bases precisely because it works on the framework that these bases can stay.

We refuse to be deceived by patent semblance of sovereignty and independence and we stand for the termination of the military bases agreement.

We demand the immediate and total dismantling of the US military bases in the Philippines.

We call and challenge all Filipinos to unite and support the movement to dismantle the US bases. It is never too late to take serious steps to assert our rights and promote our welfare as a people.



# WE

FOR THE YOUNG FILIPINO

THE NATIONAL WEEKLY  
FORUM OF FREE EXPRESSION

8 \* For the week Jan. 20-26, 1979

## M'la Youth Council sponsors sports fest

A sports-cultural festival for Manila's students attending regular and special schools was held last Friday, January 12, at Sining Kayumanggi in commemoration of "International Year of the Child" which falls this year.

The affair, sponsored by the Manila Child and Youth Development Council (MCYDC) and the Division of City Schools, was participated in by some 200 students.

Brig. Gen. James G. Barbers, western police superintendent and chairman of the MCYDC, exhorted the participants to continue the development of their physical and mental capabilities without forgetting to involve themselves in cultural activities.

Other speakers were Dr. Josefina R. Navarro, city schools superintendent; Dr. Erlinda G. Lolarga, chairman of the MCYDC

education committee; and Judge Regina Ordoñez-Benitez, MCYDC consultant and presiding judge of the Manila Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court.

Participants belonged to the P. Burgos Elementary School, M. Hizon Elementary School; P. Gomez, Barrio Obrero, J. Lukban, Sta Ana, and the Tahanan Special School.

The MCYDC is the umbrella organization of public and private agencies engaged in child and youth development in Manila.

Aside from Barbers and Lolarga, the other Council officers are J. G. Burgos, vice chairman; B. J. Medel, secretary; Ester Sison-Cruz, treasurer; H. C. Molina, PRO; Mons. Justino C. Ortiz, Col. Narciso Cabrera and Col. Alfredo Yson, boardmembers.

## QC social worker hit for meddling

Concerned citizens of a barangay in Cubao, Quezon City, has denounced a woman employee of the QC social work department for allegedly "meddling" in the appointment of a barangay captain in the area.

The barangay members said that the social worker has been going around their place urging residents to sign a petition purportedly endorsing another QC employee to the position of captain of barangay Martin de Porres. The top barangay post was left vacant when its former chairman, Demetrio Romulo, was ousted by the Ministry of Local Government and Community Development for various administrative charges.

The complainants said that the petition being passed around by the social worker was actually a blank sheet of paper in which the residents could sign their names. They said that they were not aware that the petition was an endorsement of the QC employee for the barangay position.

Because another resident has been endorsed to the position, the barangay members are urging Local Government Minister Jose Roño to authorize the holding of a plebiscite or a referendum for the people to freely choose their leader. A petition to this effect is being prepared and is expected to be forwarded to Roño's office anytime this week.

## Motivate people, says ex-Con-Con delegate

A leading advocate of moral and intellectual transformation of the Filipino last week underscored the urgency of a comprehensive and sustained motivation program to translate the philosophy of the New Society into concrete strategies to institutionalize reforms.

A former Manila Delegate to the 1971 Constitutional Convention, Reynaldo T. Fajardo said that the material progress attained under the New Society will continue to be "of doubtful permanency in a society striving harder than ever before to establish its own identity unless these achievements are accompanied by parallel actions to transform people's moral and intellectual perspectives."

Fajardo, an author and university professor, was guest lecturer on the subject of Motivating Government Personnel at the seminar-workshop for Managers and Officers organized by the Central Bank Supervision and Examination Institute.

He noted that the need for massive moral and intellectual reformation of the Filipino had been underscored by noted leaders including Mabini and Rizal, and articulated by President Marcos, but it is only now that the government has taken steps to translate these philosophical abstractions into work-

kable programs of action.

Noting that the President has signed a Letter of Instructions creating a National Planning and Coordinating Secretariat to design and coordinate implementation of motivational programs for government personnel, Fajardo said that this is "an innovative and timely approach that, properly handled, will revolutionize the President's internal revolution program."

"The National planning and Coordinating Secretariat should be able to fill the need to harness the services of real experts, in various fields of endeavor whose expertise will be pivotal in designing motivational programs geared to the individual needs of the various government ministries and agencies," Fajardo said.

He said that the CB workshop seminar reflects the growing awareness among the state agencies and instrumentalities of the need to adopt strategies on how to motivate people to be more productive in their lines of work.

He told the CB managers that "in the light of management as a system of authority, it can be observed that most people holding managerial positions today fail to lead and motivate others according to a practical combination of the authoritarian, paternalistic,

## NEPA sets annual poll

The National Economic Protectionism Association (NEPA) will hold its "44th Annual Meeting & Bi-Annual Election of the Board of Directors for 1979-1980" on January 24, 1979 at 7:00 P.M. at the Makati Sports Club. The theme for this year's convention is: "Economic Nationalism: Key to National Development", according to Alfredo G. de Leon, vice president for internal affairs.

The 44-year-old nationalist organization is expected to elect 15-members of the Board of Directors that will hold office for 2-years. Those who were officially nominated: Domingo C. Abadilla, Philippine Air Lines; Enrique R. Angeles, Era Industries; Juan J. Angeles, Angeles Commercial Co.; Ceferino L. Benedicto, Benedicto Steel Corp.; Jacob Cabarrus, Marinduque Mining & Industrial Corp.; Edgar Borbon, Blade International Marketing Corp.; Salvador M. Enriquez, Jr., Cayetano Ferrer, Jr., Jorge T. Francisco, Leonardo B. Fugoso, Francisco J. Garay, James L. Go, Reynaldo S. Guevara, Jaime E. Ilagan, Vicente R. Jayme, Luis P. Jimenez, Alfredo G. de Leon, Albino Maglaling, Simeon C. Medalla, Ricardo G. Nicolas, Sr., Abel L. Nosce, Carlos Palanca III, Ramon A. Pedrosa, Romeo I. Rayala, Jose E. Romero, Jr., Jose Luis Santiago, Ramon T. de Sr., Francisco J. Teodoro, Martin Z. Urra, and Lina Iñigo.

constitutional, and participative approaches."

### ANTI US (from page 2)

of College Councils and the Philippine Collegian, student paper of UP, also issued a joint statement against the new bases accord and the continued presence of military bases in the country.

In a related development, the College Editors' Guild of the Philippines Metro Manila Region, came out with a pooled editorial criticizing the new bases pact. The full text of the CEGP editorial is reproduced on page 1 of this issue.

According to one student coordinator, "Some people may think that it's too late for us to raise public opinion against the bases now that a new accord has been made, but we believe that for as long as the country's welfare is at stake, no measure is ever too late. We just hope other groups, particularly the youth, will take up the same cause even if they will not necessarily align with us."

## Do you believe in free expression?

### WE does.

### Read what freedom-loving Filipinos think about

SUBSCRIBE AND BE ASSURED OF YOUR COPY.

FOR GUARANTEED HOME DELIVERY ON THE DATE OF ISSUE, PLEASE FILL UP THE FORM AND MAIL IT TO US TODAY, OR RING US UP AT TEL. NO: 47-45-33 OR 98-89-92.

OFFER IS ESPECIALLY FOR PROFESSIONALS O SINO MAN ANG MAY KAYA



#### HOME - DELIVERED SUBSCRIPTION FORM (Limited to Metro Manila)

WE  
Mezzanine  
National Pres. Club Bldg.  
Intramuros, Manila

I believe in free expression.  
Please enter my name as WE subscriber  
for ONE YEAR.

Enclosed is P50.00 to guarantee immediate home delivery.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....



Fly this flag,  
proudly